

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES

etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Disc

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(FLOOR STOPS)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC ETC, ETC

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
5 Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

L. D. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SANO,
SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

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Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
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Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Truruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.

Tel. Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Code—A1, ABU 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,

HONGKONG. 418

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

(\$16,000,000)

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

(\$8,000,000)

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are
herby notified that the Interest
Installment for the month of May amount-
ing to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty
Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received
by the Undersigned and brought to Loan
Service Account.

F. A. AOLEN,

Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 15th May, 1915. 401

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTIETH ANNUAL OR-
DINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company (since its registration) will be
held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June,
1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of Accounts to
the 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, the 31st May, to FRIDAY, the 4th
June, 1915, both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, May 23, 1915. 405

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Daisy Butter..... \$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter.. \$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter.. 90 ..
Pastry Butter 80 ..
Cheese 70 ..

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
FILLS
A French Remedy for all Rheumatism,
Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., etc.
It is a powerful anti-inflammatory
and analgesic, and is the only
remedy that can be taken internally
and externally, and is the only
remedy that is not habit-forming.
It is the only remedy that is not
expensive, and is the only remedy
that is not dangerous.

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.



MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

a

Tin of

50

Cigarettes



The Smoker who appreciates the charm of the Egyptian

Cigarette will find Maspero "Specials" delightful.

FACTS ABOUT THE
WAR.A BULLETIN OF INFORMATION
PUBLISHED BY THE PARIS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Paris, April, 1915.

THE CREDIT OF THE GERMAN STATE, AND
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Mr. Hoffmeyer, German Secretary of
State for Finance, while speaking in the
Reichstag on March 23rd, asking for a
vote of credit to the amount of
10 milliards (10,000,000,000), thought it
right to state that "Colossal success" of
German arms, and demands "the help-
lessness of France who was unable to
obtain over two milliards, and whose
financial policy consists in converting
paper into paper by gloriously artificial
methods." It would be well to examine
these gratuitous statements by the light
of fact. The Wolf Agency itself in-
cessantly affords us the necessary en-
lightenment. Some of the Savings
Banks informed the Government of their
inability to subscribe for the new War
Loan, all disposable sums being swallow-
ed up by the first loan. So it was sug-
gested they should avail themselves of
the good services of the Loan-offices,
which under the efficient tutelage of the
Reichsbank declared they were ready to
make an advance of 75 per cent on the
servings of the first loan; this, the
Savings Banks might at once use again,
and so subscribe for the new one. The
rate of this advance was fixed at 1 1/4
per cent; whereas that of the new War
Loan is 5 per cent. The scheme is
very obvious, and Mr. Hoffmeyer himself
is credited with being the originator.
The State, as debtor, lends out to its
creditors on its last debt, to enable these
same creditors to supply it again with
funds. In other words it does not
hesitate to make double profits out of
the same thing. It is satisfactory to
compare all these contrivances that
deserve no one with the increasing credit
of the French Bank note throughout the
world; and the declarations made to
Parliament by Mr. Ribot, the French
minister for Finance, on March 18th
etc., which were as follows:

"During the four and a half months
that succeeded the beginning of the war,
till the 15th of December, we called upon
the Bank of France for help, asking for
5,000 million francs. We also appealed
to the public by issuing National Bills;
the public gave us 1,000 millions. To
this we must add the payments made on
1 1/2 per cent Stock, thus realizing a
little over 1,200 millions supplied by
the country. Compare the 3,600 mil-
lions given by the Bank of France, with
the 1,200 and over, that we procured
elsewhere, we see that three quarters
were supplied by the Bank, and one
quarter only through issuing the Na-
tional Defence Bills.

Three more months have now elapsed
from December 15th to March 15th and
during this time we have drawn from
the Bank 1 milliard in all. On the
other hand the National Defence Bills
have brought in, in round figures, 2,500
millions during these three months; we
have 250 millions from the 1 1/2 per
cent; and the new 10 year Bonds just
issued have given us 253 millions in the
last few days. By adding together these
sums we find a total of 3 milliards and
over.

Up to December 15th it was the
Bank that had done the most, and given
in three quarters of the supplies we
needed; from December 15th, to the
present day it is the country itself that
is making the greatest effort. It is the
country that supplies three quarters of
our resources by bringing us its savings,
and all sums at its disposal, and bring-
ing them even more generously than we
dared to hope. And this movement is
in no wise abating, on the contrary I
might say it is rather quickening, for
during the last ten days, subscribing for
the National Defence Bills has amounted
to 980 millions, making 28 1/2 million
francs per day. Since January 25th
about 1 milliard 60 millions' worth of

National Defence Bonds, has also been

subscribed for.

Our Stock Exchange is open, trans-
actions are carried on above board, and
we have the satisfaction of seeing that
the whole of our National funds keep
at a rate of exchange in accordance with
the present situation. The Notes of the
Bank of France hold good with every-
one; both abroad and at home they meet
with such favour as may be termed
quite exceptional; what would happen
if we had recourse to such scheming,
shuffling and contriving as have been
fearlessly boasted of elsewhere? Just
glance at the rate of exchange for Notes
of the Empire Bank, which German
newspapers are prohibited from publish-
ing under severe penalties. We, our-
selves, require no Penal Code to assist
us in carrying out our financial policy.
The work we are accomplishing is one
of sincerity, honesty and straightfor-
wardness.

TWO DIFFERENT METHODS.

The German submarines, by fixing
one of their naval bases at Hoboken,
with the intention of violating the neu-
trality of Dutch Waters, are contin-
uing their piratical exploits. By March
20th they had destroyed no less than
seven neutral vessels: three Norwegian,
one Swedish, one Dutch and three Amer-
ican; while the capture of the "Zaan-
dam" beyond the military zone, led
the Government of Holland to demand
explanations from Berlin.

The German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz
Eitel Friedrich," in need of repairs,
showed evasions to the degree of coolly
landing at the United States harbour
Newport-News (Virginia), the crew of
the American sailing vessel "William
P. Frye" which she had sunk at sea
in order "to shorten the formalities of
capture," and in defiance of International
Law. The American press strongly de-
precates the conduct of the "Prinz
Eitel Friedrich," and demands apology
from the German Government. Such
grave infringement of the rights of non-
combatants fully justifies the measures
decided upon by France and England
in common accord, to prevent supplies
reaching Germany, without injury to the
interests of neutral countries. Goods,
even German merchandise, seized by the
Allied cruisers, found on board a neutral
vessel, will never be liable to confis-
cation, unless appearing to that category
of articles classed as contraband of war.
In other cases they will be sold or
acquired to the owner's profit. The
rights of private property will be up-
held, and the days under which the
cargoes are sailing, will be respected.
Neutral ships not contraband taken into
port will be liberated even if their freight
is retained. The "Conseil des Prises,"
an independent tribunal, will give the
neutrals every facility for claiming their
rights. These equitable and reasonable
proceedings, which respect the lives and
interests of non-combatants, have nothing
in common with the barbarity of an
enemy who seems to delight in violating
all the conventions of naval warfare,
all the principles of the civilized world.

THE LOGIC OF THE TERROR.

The official Report from German Head
Quarters, of March 19th, concerning the
taking of Menzel, a town in East Prussia,
by Russian troops, contains strange
threats of reprisal against the towns and
villages in Russia, occupied in other
regions by the Germans. The pretext
for these threats against Poland, where
already 65 towns or large villages have
been wiped out, and 4,500 smaller ones
destroyed—is the confining of the civil
population of Menzel, who had openly
taken part in the fighting against the
Russian troops, to the peninsula near
Korisch-Nehring. To this treatment,
in conformity with the laws of warfare,
it is sufficient to compare the following
extract from the order of the day that
the German general von Bulow proclaimed
to the inhabitants of Liege (August
22nd, 1914) relative to the acts of violence
committed on the civil population of
Andenno, who were suspected of having
fired at the invaders: "It is with any
consent that the general in chief has
had all this place burnt, and that about
a hundred people were shot." On
October 5th, 1914, general von der
Goltz, the Governor-General of Belgium,
had a notice posted up in Brussels stating
that in all the places where the lines
were destroyed, hostages would be taken
and immediately shot, "whether they
were accomplices or not, did not signify,"
and they would be chosen amongst
civilians; we see by this that Germany
treats those who are however far more human-
ous when used at her own expense, proceed-
ing than those who are however far more human-
ous than those of the "great War" her
children's glory in having waged against
a country whose neutrality she had sworn
to defend. It is easy to understand
why the Deputy Leclercq, at the sitting
of the Reichstag on March 20th, de-
clared the reading of the Proclamation
by Marshal von Hindenburg, announcing
that "for one German village burnt,
they would burn three Russian villages,"
had "appalled him"; and that Liebk-
necht had added "This is barbarity!"
THE MILITARY OPERATIONS FROM MARCH
15th to 30th.

On the Western Front, the situation
is characterized by the powerful and con-
tinued pressure, exercised by the Allied
armies, constantly re-inforced both with
men and supplies, against the German
army, which is still a very formidable
instrument of war, but whose quality is
on the decline, as may be seen by the
number and state of the prisoners taken
each time any fighting is done.

Under the command of valiant king
Albert, the Belgian army, entirely re-
organized, and possessing excellent
heavy artillery, has continued to advance
at the head of the Yser. The English
army, in unbroken lines, has progressed
as far as 10 kilometres of the Lille road.
The French armies, after splendid fight-
ing, took some important strategic
points for future operations viz.—to the
N. of Arras, the Spur of Notre-Dame
des Lorettes in Champagne, the hills
overlooking the region of Portes be-
tween the Aisne and the Suippe; on
the Meuse Heights; the plateau des
Eperons in Upper Alsace; the summit
of Hartmannswillerkopf for which there
has been a sharp struggle. Along all
the rest of the Front hard fighting is
going on; the French troops are gaining
ground on the enemy everywhere, the
Germans are compelled more and more
to take up the defensive. In the region
of Verdun the French have extended
their action much beyond the reach of
the heavy artillery of the forts of that
place, which later reports from Germany
announced many times over as captured.

Aerial warfare has been just as stir-
ring. The Zeppelin Raid over Paris ex-
cited curiosity but not alarm amongst
the population. The effects produced
were of slight, or no importance, and
confined in some ways broken through
in the suburbs, a few fires started, but
immediately extinguished, two of which
began in the outlying parts of the city.
There were about a dozen people injured.
On the other hand the Allied aviators,
behaving as soldiers, and not pirates,
have successfully bombarded some rail-
way stations used for strategic purposes,
magazines, aviation grounds and the
enemy's barracking places. In Belgium,
N. of France, near Metz, in Alsace,
and the Grand-Duchy of Baden.

On the Eastern Front, two important
events have taken place: the final de-
feat of the German offensive on the
right Bank of the Vistula; the fall of
Przemysl. The Russians are driving the
enemy back to their own territory, which
they have already entered on the North,
as the success of the plucky raid on
Menzel proves; in this way they have
put an end to any likely attack on War-
saw from the North. Masters of
Przemysl, makes them too of Galicia;
and they will soon be masters of Bolo-
wina where the situation of the Austro-
Germans is growing so much more
critical since the Russian armies have
succeeded, at the cost of sharp fighting
and losses, in getting possession of the
principal passes in the Karpathians, and
have driven the enemy back into the
Western valleys. The invasion of
Hungary appears to be but a matter of
time; it will probably be accompanied by
an intervention on the Danube on the
part of the Serbian army.

The daughter of Colonel Depout, the
inventor of the famous French 75 gun, is
a nurse in one of the French military
hospitals. The soldiers call her "La
fille du 75."

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some
one whose life has been saved by
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss
an opportunity to recommend it, and these
recommendations and its never failing
qualifies account for its great popularity.
For sale in all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A LADY SHORTEHAND AND TYPIST
(Royal Machine) Apply in hand-
writing, stating experience and salary.
"M".
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 23, 1915. 462

WANTED.

A ROOM on Queen's Road level.
Central position. With or without
board. Reply, stating terms, to—
"ROOM".
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 23, 1915. 46

NOTICE.

TO FLOUR DEALERS AND
OTHERS.

MESSRS. H. SKOTT AND COMPANY
having learnt that some flour
bags bearing their "BRITANNIA"
"MAGNOLIA," "CHINESE FLAG"
and "DANISH FLAG" brands have been
manufactured without their authority and
imported into Hongkong, hereby give
notice that legal proceedings will be taken
against any persons found in possession of,
or in any way dealing with or handling
such bags, and steps will be taken to
recover the severest penalties of the law.
Hongkong, May 26, 1915. 468

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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LONDON DIRECTORY,

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World
to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail
and indicating the approximate Sailings;

PROVINCIAL-TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns and
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be
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Postal Order for £55.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £5 or larger adver-
tisements from £15.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Guide

PRICE 20 cents.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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Hughes and Hough

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AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

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A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
FRIDAY,
the 28th May, 1915, at 11 a.m., at
"Fung-shui" 135, Plantation
Road.

SUNDY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

therein contained.
Comprising:—

Two White Enamelled Double Beds with
Hair and Spring Mattresses, French Side-
board (with hand painted plaques), Tenk
Wardrobes (including 15 feet Wardrobe),
Teakwood and screwed throughout,
Marble-top Round and Side Tables, Dining
and Dessert Services, Doulton Ware,
Marble-top Washstand and Dressing Table,
Ice Chest, Metal Safe, a quantity of Glass
Ware, Shanghai Bats,
&c., &c., &c.

Also
Lawn Mower, 2 Garden Seats, a number
of Hydrangeas and other plants in Pots.
On view from Thursday, the 27th May.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1915. 458

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
TUESDAY,
the 1st June, 1915, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Lee House Street,—

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
FURNITURE, etc., PRINCIPALLY
NEW STOCK.

As follows:—
One Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets,
Twin and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Dining Tables, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Siding Tables and Chairs, etc., etc.,
Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery,
Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, etc.,

Also
One Pair very fine Blackwood Cabinets,
1 4-fold Blackwood Screen (Porelain
Panels), Blackwood Fire Screen, Stand,
Teapots, Settees, etc., One Piano by
Brinsmead, several pairs Lace Curtains
(NEW) 4 yds. long, One Singer Sewing
Machine.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1915. 457

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street,—

One Grand Piano by
John Broadwood & Sons,
One Boudoir Grand Piano by
Brinsmead & Sons
in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 449

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,
and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

IN GERMANY.

A TREMENDOUS CHANGE.

An American citizen, writes to the
"Manchester Guardian" recently:—

It has been suggested to me that I might
give the impressions of a neutral observer
of things in Germany as I saw them up to
a week ago. I guess I can't do that. Though
an American citizen, I am not a neutral. I
want to see the Germans get the whacking
of their lives. Still, I will try to give as
fair a picture of the conditions there as I
can. I have visited Germany regularly for
the last fourteen years. I arrived in
Berlin in the closing days of last June, and
have wandered up and down in the land
till I left it the week before last. And
what strikes me on coming to England is
that there are three things you are all
wrong about in this country. These things
are unemployment in Germany, the food
supply, and the number of Germans still
not called to the colours.

As to unemployment, it simply does not
exist. I have made visits to most of the
chief cities recently except Hamburg, and
there is no more unemployment in Germany
than in England. Of course there has been
a tremendous upheaval in employment.
Some trade has ceased altogether. Some
are simply holding on by their teeth till the
war is over then to make a fresh start, if
possible. But all the men who have been
put out of their regular work have found
some kind of employment in the vast num-
ber of industries which this war has called
into being, and which are going hammer-
and-tongue night and day. Throughout the
length and breadth of the country there is
no visible word of complaint as to labour
conditions and rates of wages. No strikes;
no downing of tools, or threats to down
them; no agitations for increases of pay.
It won't do for you in England to put this
down to the well-known docility of the
German workman. The docility is there,
right enough, but the Germans know that
tremendous sacrifices are necessary from
every one. The workmen are more than
ready to make their share of sacrifice, and
if you talk to them they tell you that their
sacrifices are nothing in comparison with
those of their sons or brothers who are in
the fighting line.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.
Now as to the food supply. I don't
believe there is any real scarcity of food,
nor any real prospect of any. During the
last month I have been in Leipzig, Munich,
Düsseldorf, just to take three representative
places. I got good and well-varied food
in those three beautiful cities—very good
in fact, as far as food goes. I don't know
of any cities where there is a shortage of
food. The food is good, and a proof that
because a place is a hive of industry it is
not necessary for it to be an inferno of
ugliness as well. My food in those three
cities was as excellent in quality and as
generous in quantity as it would have been
in London or Liverpool or Manchester,
and at lower prices than I should have
been charged in any considerable English
city. The bread, it is true, was "war
bread," and poor stuff it is, but that was
the only notable difference.

But you will say, why all this Govern-
ment taking over of supplies, these bread
tickets, potato flour, and the rest of it?
Well, the German, or rather the Prussian,
has an inborn gift for organization—he
would rather organize even if things went
right automatically, and this is, roughly,
how he organizes:—The British fleet and
our enemies generally threaten to starve
us into surrender. We can produce in our
country, even in times of poor harvest, at
least 3 per cent of what we require.
By Germany, by the saving of all
these men it is once more to keep in their
civil employment as feeders of the army
with guns and munitions and stores and
equipment. All I can say is that there
seem to be in the streets of the cities and towns
to be an extraordinarily large number of
young and able-bodied men not yet called
to the colours. I would not say there is
an inexhaustible supply—such terms are
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many young men walking about the streets
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There I leave this question.
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What is the real feeling of the German
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there has been a tremendous change of late,
only fully to be felt by those who have been
there from the first. They cannot under-
stand that Russia, whose offensive they
were told had been "utterly broken,"
should go on so strenuously attacking, and the
surrender of Przemyśl was an exceedingly
bitter pill for them. The entire nation
looked upon Warsaw as Hindenburg's
certain, swift, and easy prey. Yet Warsaw
stands where it did, only if anything, a
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To explain how the more level-headed
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commercial side, he said, was too vast on
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honestly enough, but you never know.
Anyway, I had another talk with him
recently, and this is how he put it—I don't
pretend to give his exact words, but the gist
of them:—

Our higher command knows now that
short of a miracle in the Balkans we shall
not win outright. Our chance of winning,
which was considered very good at first, was
dependent upon our strokes being rapid
and decisive. This we failed to accom-
plish; therefore complete victory is not
possible to our arms. But though we
cannot conquer we cannot be defeated.
Look at the position in the west.
In our mind we have decided to hold
the line a year. We hold
nearly Belgium and a big slice of France.
We shall require a lot of driving back to
the Rhine, and even then your task of
crushing us would be only just begun.
Your losses would be stupendous—some-
thing which would do little in attacking
France and Britain. And after all that
our defence would prevail. So there will
be a patched up peace. Germany would
then go on, with her population increasing
very rapidly, grimly and unceasingly
to prepare for the next war.

It is not a matter of life and death, but
it is a matter of life and death to the
German people. In his final words there is the old arrogance,
the old mailed fist spirit. Yet this is the
most moderate-minded business man with
whom I have talked in Germany since war
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hatred of England or of the English, and
he expresses any to me. In which he was very
singular and commendable.

THE MATHS OF ENGLAND.
That hatred is the most astonishing thing
in the interminable fury of all the
phenomena which have struck me in the
last six months in Germany. It is universal,
implacable, of the foaming-at-the-mouth
variety. I have never seen anything like
it. If you people in England look upon it
as confined to a small section in the Father-
land you will be sadly deceived. It is
"Hymn of Hate" is truly representative
of the people as a whole. It is not a
bit of good regarding it, for instance,
as only carrying a few hotheads with it,
in the same way that Kipling only spoke
for very few Englishmen when he said
"The British are coming." It is universal.
In all my travels I have only
heard about three men disown or dis-
countenance it. One was a clergyman, one was
a journalist, and the other was my Leipzig
engineer.

This hatred of Britain is I imagine, the
spirit of fear. There is no doubt about
the cause of it, though its virulence passes
mine or any other man's explanation.
Much of it must have been lying latent
before the war broke out. When the war
began, whatever the cause, and the military
cause and the diplomatic cause, the German
people did not believe that Great Britain
would be "in it." They believed that you
would keep out of it at all cost and snatch
as big a commercial "cup" out of it as you
possibly could. Even if you came in, they
said, your army would be in a sorry state
of affairs, and they simply laughed at the
idea of your little army venturing on the Con-
tinent. Now they see their ships chased from
every sea in the world, and their commerce
bottled up in peace is made. But more than
this, they now realize, many of them, that
they have been led by a man who has
been laughed at derisively eight months
ago, that a million English soldiers will be
in the western fighting line in the summer.
They know what an enormous stiffening
there will be to the French Army, and
they rapidly increasing in numbers and efficiency.
They know, again, some of them that your
commissariat is wonderful, that supplies
and munitions of all kinds are coming in
vast quantities despite your difficulties.

With regard to the number of un-called
Germans of military age I cannot speak so
confidently. I don't know how many
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THE DIARY.
MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
H. K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11 a.m.—Action of Household Furniture at Fung-shui, 135 Plantation Road.
General Memoranda.
SATURDAY, May 29:—
5.33 a.m.—Full Moon.
SUNDAY, May 30:—
Decoration Day (U.S.A.)
Trinity Sunday.
TUESDAY, June 1:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
THURSDAY, June 3:—
King's Birthday (1864).
FRIDAY, June 4:—
Gymkhana at Race Course, Happy Valley.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.
C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.
GRREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.
2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 22, 1915

BIRTH.
JUVET.—On May 20, to Mr and Mrs A. JUVET, a daughter.
DEATHS.
BETSON.—At Peking, On May 18, 1915, CARBETHUS, son of Dr A. C. and Mrs. BETHSON, aged 3 years and two months.
PARKIN.—On May 19, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, HENOLD (DUSAN SAUNDERS) LARKHILL, aged 38 years.

THE COALITION CABINET.
THERE can be no doubt but that, on the whole, the new cabinet selected by Mr. Asquith and approved by His Majesty the King, will be welcomed throughout the British Empire. Never in our history was the need greater for a coalition Administration to guide the destinies of the Empire than at the present juncture; and it is matter for supreme satisfaction that we have, as ever, a large number of men of vast ability to occupy the respective positions at the head of the various departments. The Liberal Party since the beginning of the war, had, by common consent, conducted the affairs of the nation together with the tremendous issues arising out of the war, with marked ability and in a manner that called for universal approbation. The Liberal Administration, contrary to the expectation of many, never hesitated to use the entire resources of the nation when the honour of the nation demanded such a sacrifice; and they did not hesitate to throw aside their pacific policy when the time was obviously out of joint for the advocacy of such a policy. They met, and have since grappled with, the German menace in a manner that becomes true patriots, leaders of a great State and inheritors of glorious traditions. Those who, like the Kaiser and his Chancellor, believed that the Liberal Party was a "Party of Peace at any Price" never blundered more absurdly regarding British statesmen, all of whom they completely misunderstood—witness the stupid comments they are ever making about Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and even Lord Haldane. The fact is that a nation such as the German nation, and particularly their egotistic ruler and his servile ministers cannot possibly understand a free State such as is embodied in the name of the British Empire, with its wonderful career founded upon "Justice and Right," not upon, as is the German ideal, "Might and the domination of the Sword." The attitude of the Liberal Administration that happened to be in power last July together with the attitude adopted at the time and since then in Ireland must have been among the most surprising and terrible events that unexpectedly confronted the Germans.

Though the Liberal Administration had, as already stated, conducted the great events that arose in consequence of the war with great ability, as was to be expected from such men as Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haldane and others perhaps as able though not so prominently placed, such as Sir John Simon, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. Samuel—all men of first rate mental calibre—it was nevertheless

self by many throughout the Empire that at such a juncture the affairs of the nation would be more fitly conducted if placed in the hands of a Coalition Cabinet. This was rendered all the more easy by the splendid service rendered by the Conservative Party in prudently refraining from exercising their rights as His Majesty's Opposition. It was a patriotic and a sensible attitude to adopt, and it has doubtless been of great value to the Government in many ways.

It is immaterial to consider what it was that actually brought the Coalition Government into being at the present time. The fact remains that the time is now ripe for such a political change. It would have been inexpedient to have brought about the change earlier. The new Administration, with its infusion of Tory talent, is perhaps not any stronger, it is as strong, as the purely Liberal Cabinet it was just succeeded, but it is, of course, more representative of the nation as a whole—and that is of the first importance at the present juncture. Without going into the merits of the members, a proceeding that might savour too much of inviolable comparison, regret might be expressed at the inclusion of such a man as Sir Edward Carson to the exclusion of a great man as Viscount Haldane. Happily Sir Edward Carson does not succeed the eminent Viscount on the Woolpack, but there can be no doubt whatever that his presence in the Cabinet will be strongly resented throughout the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped that the silly rumours regarding Lord Haldane's supposed liking for the Germans have not caused it to be forgotten that to him more than to anyone else is the nation indebted for the splendid Territorial Army which the country was able to put into the field at the beginning of this war. One might also be permitted to wonder why Mr. Walter Long has been included in the Cabinet, if it were not for the recollection that English squiresdom has undoubtedly as good a claim as any other section of the community; besides, it is, of course, a fact that Mr. Long has strenuously upheld the Tory point of view for many a year. The inclusion of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener was of course a long gone conclusion and is a certain guarantee of excellent work being done. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon and the Earl of Selborne are notable among the new members and their wide experience of Imperial affairs should be of great value, particularly at the present time. It is quite obvious that Mr. Churchill, in being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been "shelved," and this seems to point to the truth of the rumours of fiction having taken place at the Admiralty between this distinguished young statesman and that grisly old fire-eater Lord John Fisher. The latter, doubtless now pacified, will of course continue at the Admiralty, as in these critical times the country cannot afford to lose the services of those who can and ought to do good work for the nation. It is regrettable that Mr. Redmond has not seen his way clear to join the Cabinet, as his action is certain to be misconstrued by the Germans and what is of really more importance to us, he is equally confusing to some of the neutral nations. However, what is being done by our brave Irish soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of England, Scotland, Wales and throughout the Empire should be a sufficient explanation of Ireland's attitude. The appointment of Mr. Lloyd George to the new position of Minister of Munitions will, doubtless, be widely acceptable; for there is no gainsaying the fact that the "little Welsh Attorney" is one of the ablest and most energetic men in the country.

It can most certainly be concluded that the new Administration, under the sagacious leader, will fittingly pilot the British Empire in the momentous struggle in which it is now engaged.

H.S.H. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
Interesting Event Expected.
According to the vernacular press, says the Japan Gazette of the 11th inst., an interesting event is shortly expected in the Imperial Family of Japan.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
LOCAL AND GENERAL.
Major General Ushiku has been appointed the Commander of the Brigade in Garrison at Tientsin and Major General Joki the Chief of the Staff of the army in Garrison at Tientsin.

A special service for the restoration of peace will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Friday, May 28, at 8 p.m. All members of the Catholic community are invited by Bishop Pozzoni to attend.

An appeal by the Governor of Malak for private accommodation for wounded soldiers has exceeded all expectations. The Marchese Sceluna, widow of a Maltese millionaire has offered her country residence, a fine modern villa, situated close to the sea, and surrounded by green fields, and 200 monthly for one year for its maintenance.

The Tokio papers state that on the night of the 5th inst. a party of mounted bandits attempted to blow up an iron bridge on the South Manchuria Railway. They were detected by a Japanese soldier who gave the alarm, and on the appearance of a Japanese force the bandits fled. It is suspected that the bandits were instigated by German agents.

Among some German trophies brought home by Lance-Corporal Hardy, of the Coldstream Guards, who is now lying seriously wounded in a Manchester hospital, is a large linen handkerchief on which is printed a map of France and Belgium, showing the cities and towns, with forts marked by red dots, roads, rivers, railways, etc. In one corner was printed the words, "Karte vom Deutsch-Französischen Krieges, 1914."

Several more thefts were reported at the Central Station yesterday. A consignment of 211 Hollywood Road comprised of the theft of two \$100 notes, a pair of gold bangles, four sovereigns; of the total value of \$210. A woman of 21 Wellington Street reports the theft of a silver hair press studied with ten pearls valued at \$250 and two gold hair pins valued at \$21. Thieves are also reported to have entered a house at 5 Pousession Street and stolen a gold watch and chain, to which was attached various appendages, of the total value of \$175.

An officer recently home from France on leave has informed Major Richardson of the work done by one of the soldier dogs he supplied to the 2nd Battalion of a certain regiment:—"One dark night, I took out the soldier dog on patrol, duty in front of our trenches near the German wire. Their trenches were 400 to 500 yards from ours. We moved along for some time, and saw nothing. Suddenly the dog, who was working a little to the left front, stopped dead, pointed, and gave a low growl. We immediately lay motionless on the ground. Two Germans rose up as if out of the ground in front of us, and were immediately bayoneted by our men. The dog had discovered two German sentries in a new sap of which we knew nothing, and, except for the dog, we would never have known the Germans were there."

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names), which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of reliable services rendered by them.—Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Frank James Smith, Esq., and John Clark Johnston, Esq., Commissioners in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service; Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Rowland Henry Rochford Wade, Esq., and Charles Edward Holworthy, Esq., Deputy Commissioners in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service; Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop: Cecil Percy Dawson, Esq., Chief Tide-Surveyor in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, and Claude Iron Williams, Esq., Commander in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service.

Whilst attempting to arrest a number of armed robbers in an alleyway off the Canton Road on Sunday night (May 10) Det. Sgt. J. W. Prince, of the S.M. Police, received three bullet wounds from a revolver and is now in hospital. He was hit in the leg, the arm and the side, and but for the revolver jamming he would probably have been hit a fourth time. Sub-Inspector Coll and P. C. York went to the injured man's assistance, and during the struggle with his assailants the latter was hit with a bullet, and died as a result thereof yesterday. Altogether four members of the robber gang were arrested. Det. Sgt. Prince, whose injuries are somewhat serious, is reported to be making fair progress towards recovery.—Shanghai Mercury.

FOR A LAME LACK.
WHEN you have pains or aches in the back, buttocks, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Palm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with the liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

OLUB.

ENTRIES FOR GYMKHANA ON JUNE 8th.

THREE QUARTER MILE RACE—Corporation, Bantock, Alcock (late Welsh Chief), The Duke Dablia, C. H. Jellison, Barch, Chief, Gwalior Chief, Radhuan II. and Wild Cat.
LADIES' SADDLING.—TENT, PRINCE—Messrs. G. K. H. Bantock, C. C. H. Boyd, L. P. Goldney, Radhuan II. Bantock, Capt. Hattersley-Smith, Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N., Major Lawrence, Lieut. H. Wyndham-Quinn, R.N., and Capt. Thomson.

GYMKHANA STAKES—Tinker, Soldier, Roman Chief, Alcock, The Duke Dablia, Mascotto, Maybey, Wild Cat and Lorenzo.
DOLLO POINT STAKES—Tipperary, Mad Eve, Whiteboy, Fluke, Sir Galahad and Snowflake.
TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN HANDICAP—Thurleston, Soldier, Jed, Winning Hazard, Aldwysh, Shabrang, Kuki, Tursum, Baroda Chief, Gwalior Chief and Lucky Gem.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE, HANDICAP—Lucky Gem, Thurleston, Tinker, Soldier, Winning Hazard, Aldwysh, The Duke Dablia, Mascotto, Castellon, Maybey, Shabrang, Baroda Chief and Wild Cat.

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND.

Mr J. J. Bryan of the Public Works Department, who is the Corresponding Secretary for Hongkong of the Overseas Club telegraphed on Empire Day to the Club, as follows:—"One aeroplane, subscribed expect another." He has today received the following telegram from Mr E. Wrench, the Secretary of the Club:—"Splendid. Your contribution makes the number of the Imperial Victoria three—Lord Kitchener writes cordially congratulating Overseas Club. He hopes that every section of the Empire will present an aeroplane. The Central Committee trusts that Hongkong's example will inspire many more—our first aeroplane is already at the front."

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 3.

Mr. Chin U Tin	100
Mr. Two Yam Chi	100
Mr. G. H. Bowker	50
Mr. F. W. W. W.	25
Mr. T. T. W. W.	25
Collected by Mr. B. W. Cornack—	
Officers s.s. "Katsang"	45
Capt and Officers Revenue Steamer "Kaipan"	45
Mr. W. Elliott	3
Mr. J. McAlister	3
Mr. D. Macdonald	3
Mr. D. Macdonald	3
Mr. A. L. Prince	111
Mr. F. C. Hall	25
Mr. E. C. Hall	25
Rev. N. C. Pope	15
Collected by Dr. Keyt—	
Capt Leask	2
Dr. Shadden	2
Capt. Macdonald	2
Capt. Macdonald	2
Mr. A. E. Silvester	5
Mr. Lin Ting Fong	5
Mr. Lau Ching Ming	5
Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	25
Mr. P. S. S. S.	2
Mr. T. Meek	50
Mr. Li Sui Kam	100
A. D. K.	25
Mr. C. H. Baker	50
Mr. C. H. Baker	50
Mr. Lo Chung Kee	50
Mr. G. A. Pentreath	100
Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.	500
Collected by Mr. J. J. Bryan—	
Mr. Alfred B. Crew	50
Mr. G. Grimble	50
Mr. A. H. H.	25
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe	25
A. H. H.	25
Mr. R. B. Howard	10
Mr. E. W. Dawson	10
H. A. L.	10
Mr. J. C. Clark	10
Capt Jenkins	10
H. H. T.	10
J. H. B.	10
Moconker	10
A. E. W.	10
Capt. L.	10
"Another"	10
Mr. D. J. Mackenzie	10
L. A. K.	5
O. U.	5
Mr. E. B. B.	5
Mr. T. W. Mackay	5
C. W. R.	5
H. S. K.	5
Mr. W. W. W.	5
Mr. R. Packham	5
Mr. A. F. F.	5
Mr. E. B. B.	5
Mr. H. J. S.	5
Mr. W. R. Robertson	5
Mr. W. J. Wilkinson	5
Mr. A. I. I.	5
Mr. C. C.	5
F. B.	2
Previously acknowledged 22,094.68	
Amount remitted to London being out of Europe 2,200	
£110	24,415.45
Balance in hand	£ 128.23
Hongkong, 20th May 1915	
N. J. Straub,	
Hon. Treasurer.	

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and never known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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TIENSIN SPRING RACE MEETING.

RESULTS OF THE THREE DAYS RACING.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

1.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Half-a-mile.
Mr. Shimizu's blk. Blackheath (Mr. R. S. Davis) 1
Mr. L. de Hoyer's grey Galliard (Mr. N. A. Anderson) 2
Mr. Kamack's blk. Braemar (Mr. A. E. Mackay, jun.) 3
Time, 56.3/5 sec. (record).

2.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. D. Fraser's ches. Papist (Mr. T. E. Watts) 1
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Torpedo (Mr. A. H. Watts) 2
Mr. Randon's ches. Courage (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 3
Time, 2 min. 4.2/5 sec.

3.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. S. Z.'s br. Black Beauty (Mr. A. Commons) 1
Mr. Randon's dun Yvan (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 2
Mr. D. Fraser's bay Taites (Mr. A. H. Watts) 3
Time, 2 min. 5.2/5 sec.

4.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. H. Mazon's grey Ch. nilly (Mr. J. W. Williams) 1
Messrs. Williams & Co.'s blk. Bon Accord (Mr. M. Tomlin) 2
Mr. Randon's ches. Calus (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 3
Time, 3 min. 10.2/5 sec.

5.—THE RAILWAY CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Shimizu's bay Sakura, late Patriot (Mr. R. S. Davis) 1
Mr. Randon's dun Cardinal (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 2
Mr. Williams's bay Oh! You! (Mr. J. W. Williams) 3
Time, 2 min. 31.1/5 sec.

6.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. Shimizu's blk. Blackheath (Mr. R. S. Davis) 1
Mr. Nathan's blk. Masbie (Mr. T. E. Watts) 2
Major Glickman's wh. Oryx (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 3
Time, 1 min. 23.3/5 sec.

7.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Mr. J. M. D.'s grey Lige (Mr. N. Poulson) 1
Mr. D. Fraser's bay Heather (Mr. A. H. Watts) 2
Major Nathan's lt. ches. Driver (Mr. T. E. Watts) 3
Time, 2 min. 14.2/5 sec.

8.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. J. M. D.'s grey Louvain (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 3
Time, 1 min. 31.2/5 sec.

9.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

10.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

11.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
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Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

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Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

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Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

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Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
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Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

17.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
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Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

18.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

19.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

20.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
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Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

21.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
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24.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
Mr. P. S. S. S. Pentaj (Mr. W. J. Wamsley) 3
Time, 2 min. 41.2/5 sec.

25.—THE TAI-CHU-LIN STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. M. D.'s bay Lil' (Mr. H. R. Stewart) 1
Mr. S. Z.'s sp. roan Arundel (Mr. A. Commons) 2
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Time, 2 min.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.THE COMPLETE LIST OF THE
COALITION CABINET.ENTHUSIASM REGARDING
ITALY'S ADVANCE TO-
WARDS TRIESTE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ITALIAN TROOPS' ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 27, 11.50 p.m.

The Italian advance towards Trieste has caused an outburst of enthusiasm among the unredeemed inhabitants who welcomed the soldiers with open arms, offering all their possessions. They embraced and kissed the Bersaglieri Regiment. Everywhere the tri-colour is hoisted on public and private buildings, churches and houses.

Though men between twenty and forty years are compulsorily liable for service an unofficial register of volunteers of non-military age has been opened and over 1000 enrolled in twenty-four hours.

Great indignation was felt at the announcement that the Austrian Destroyer, which bombarded the open town of Barletta, flew the British flag. The first aerial attack on Venice was a complete fiasco. Three or four people were slightly injured, a few windows were broken and a couple of holes were made in the ground.

The population rushed to the streets to watch the aeroplane and cheer the anti-aircraft soldiers.

BOMBARDIER WELLS.

LONDON, May 17, 11.50 p.m.

Bombardier Wells, the well-known boxer, has enlisted in a Welsh regiment.

GERMANS USE POISONOUS GAS FOR
4½ HOURS.

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports:—Some portions of our line east of Ypres were lost when the enemy attacked by gas and they have not yet been recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than ever before. It was emitted from cylinders for 4½ hours over a front of five miles.

Simultaneously our line was bombarded by asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud at some places was forty feet high.

Portions of the line remained intact throughout, and our men demonstrated that with due precautions this form of attack can be defeated.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS AT ARRAS.

LONDON, May 26, 1.00 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—North of Arras our attacks yesterday realised important progress. We captured the salient of a large enemy work, stormed another work to the north-west of Arras, and carried a trench a kilometre long further south, to the east of the Aix Nouvelle and Souchez road.

THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

DESPERATE BATTLE RENEWED.

LONDON, May 26.

It is officially announced that the desperate battle in Galicia was renewed on the 24th inst. on both banks of the San and on the front Jaroslav-Przemysl. Repeated enemy attacks on the front Gussakove-Krukenitz were scattered by our artillery.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 26.

The American steamer Nebraska, 4,000 tons, bound from Liverpool to the United States, was torpedoed off Brown Head this morning, and sent out wireless messages for help. The crew have taken to the boats, and are standing by. The weather is calm.

ITALIANS AGAIN DEFEAT THE AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, May 27, 6.00 a.m.

The Times correspondent at Campo Zolozzo reports an action which occurred on the 24th inst. at Coldetone, twenty miles east of Triana (Lombardy). The Italians repulsed the Austrians who had apparently entered Italy, and several hundred Austrian Alpine troops were captured.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 26, 1.00 p.m.

A Rome communiqué says:—Along the Trentino frontier the Italians advanced from two to four miles, occupying passes and heights and taking some prisoners.

We occupied all the frontier passes in Cadore. Austrian medium calibre artillery cannonaded us abortively. We stormed at the point of the bayonet Valterfero Pass.

Italian columns on the Trieste front continued to advance successfully, and consolidated positions on the heights. The Austrian artillery made another useless bombardment. Our offensive, in order to reach the lower Isonzo, continues. Everywhere, the enemy is retreating and is destroying bridges.

(Havas Service.)

Paris, May 27.

French stock now stands at 72.40. President Poincaré has sent his personal congratulations and best wishes to King Victor Emmanuel. Yesterday in Belgium we repulsed all the enemy's attacks in spite of asphyxiating gas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BRITISH COALITION CABINET.

LONDON, May 27, 10.35 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Asquith has decided to create a Ministry of Munitions and that Mr. Lloyd George, during his temporary direction of this Department of State, will vacate his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Henderson (Chief Whip of the Labour Party) will assist the Government in regard to labour questions, especially those arising from the war.

His Majesty the King has conferred upon the retiring Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, the Order of Merit.

The King has approved of the new Cabinet as follows:—

Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Premier and First Lord of the Treasury.

Rt. Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne (Leader of the Opposition in House of Lords), without portfolio.

Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster (Solicitor-General), Lord High Chancellor.

Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe (Lord Privy Seal), Lord President of the Council.

Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna (Home Affairs), Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon (Attorney-General), Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (Unionist Leader), Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (a former Chancellor of the Exchequer), Secretary of State for India.

Rt. Hon. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George (Chancellor of Exchequer), Munitions.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (a former Prime Minister), First Lord of the Admiralty.

Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, Board of Trade.

Rt. Hon. Walter Long (a former President of Local Governments Board), President of Local Government Board.

Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland.

Rt. Hon. Earl Selborne (a former First Lord of the Admiralty), President Board of Agriculture.

Rt. Hon. Lewis Vernon Harcourt (Secretary Colonies), First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Chief Labour Party Whip), President Board of Education.

Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson (a former Solicitor-General), Attorney-General.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the reunited Irish Nationalist Party, was offered a place on the Cabinet but was unable to accept.

A meeting of the Nationalist Party held in Dublin approved of Mr. Redmond's refusal to accept office as it was considered that the old Irish policy of independence should be continued till an Irish Government actually controls every inch of Irish soil.

The meeting resolved upon accepting Mr. Asquith's declaration that the reconstruction of the Ministry was solely for the purpose of the war assuming the Government of the hearty co-operation of the Nationalists.

THE NEW CABINET FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

LONDON, May 26, 11.50 p.m.

The Cabinet, upon the whole, has been favourably received. The Liberals welcomed the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, and surprise is expressed that Mr. Lloyd George should have left the Exchequer. They declare that his absence is only temporary and that he will remain in touch with Mr. McKenna.

It is stated that the Office of Postmaster General was kept open for Mr. Redmond, but that the Dublin party's decision made his refusal final.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour was President of the Local Government Board, 1885-9; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887-91; Leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, 1891-2; Leader of the Opposition, 1892-5; Prime Minister, 1902-05; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, 1893-1900. Mr. Balfour has for many years taken a deep interest in strategic affairs connected with the defence of the Empire.

The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, P.C., has been leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons since 1911. He was born in New Brunswick in 1858. From 1902 to 1906 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and at one time was Chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trade Association. This is the first occasion he has occupied a seat in the Cabinet.

The Right Hon. Earl Curzon was Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891-2; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1899-1905. He is a great authority on Far Eastern affairs.

The Right Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1895-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1900-02; Postmaster-General 1902-08; and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903-06.

The Right Hon. Earl of Selborne was Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1893-1900; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1900-05; Governor of the Transvaal and High Commissioner for South Africa, 1905-10.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward H. Carson, K.C., was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1892; and Solicitor-General, 1900-06. He has represented Dublin University in the House of Commons since 1892. He occupied a very prominent position in Ulster's opposition against Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is the Leader of the Labour Party. He has represented the Barnard Castle Division of Durham since 1903. He and the Rt. Hon. John Burns are the only two distinctly "working-class" members who have ever sat in the Cabinet. Both are Scotsmen. Mr. Burns, it will be remembered, resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade at the beginning of the war, because of his strong detestation of war.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. W. Long has for many years been a prominent member of the Conservative Party. He is a good old-fashioned Tory,

A SPECIALIST IN GERMAN
SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Sand and Eye Troubles.

It is said that eye troubles have been seriously affecting the Union Forces operating in German Southwest Africa and the Union Government has commissioned a well-known eye surgeon to report on the subject. He writes to a relative in England a letter from which the following extracts are taken. "He mentions incidentally, that on the day after he left Durban a German aeroplane dropped a bomb on the Red Cross hospital camp, destroying the operating tent and wounding nine men. He left by the transport Colonel, and returned to British territory by the hospital ship Laburno. In the letter, written from the first named vessel, he says of his projected itinerary:—

"That will give me time to see what news there are at Luderitz Bay, and get an idea of their number and character, and also I shall go up to railroad in the middle of the desert and personally experience the effects of wind storms and dust and sun. I am taking up every sort of gogg's and veil, and shall try all my impression in they are overestimating the difficulties, at all the cases I've seen were very simple, but, of course, the fellows sent down are mostly suffering from 'cold feet,' and want to save their faces by exaggerating the conditions."

DEER-HUNTING IN GERMAN.

"We arrived at Luderitz (Luderitz they call it) Bay this morning, after hanging about outside for some hours. The night was so thick that the captain burned the ship round and round in a circle till it cleared off and he could see the way in. The bay is a fine one, but the shore, looked at from the sea, is the most primitive-looking country you ever saw. It looks for all the world as if a child had been making mud pies and, graving them, left them to dry, unfinishing; not a particle of vegetation, nothing but rocks and stones and sand; and nothing distinguished about the rocky either."

"We were met by a fiasco, and landed. The doctor in charge of the stationery hospital here carried me off to his quarters. They do themselves much better here than we do—I was given a comfortable room, with a bed, blankets, and sheets! The mess is pleasant and the food good."

"The town itself is just spread over the rocks without any plan—no attempt to make streets or roads, which are all thick in sand and have no side walks. Trams for trolleys run everywhere. The houses are ugly and lowly, the furniture indescribable, but decidedly none of the people were rich, and spent lots of money, principally on beer. When our people came they found millions and millions of empty

COMPANY MEETING.

STAR FERRY CO., LTD.

The seventeenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Star Ferry Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at 12.30 today. Hon. Mr. D. Landale president and there were also present Hon. Sir Paul Chaper, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shollon, directors; Mr. W. S. Brown, secretary; Messrs. Northcote, Gubbay, A. E. Capnell, Ho Cook, J. W. Taylor, A. A. Fyfe, S. H. Deidwell, F. Smyth and C. E. Warren, shareholders.

The Chairman made the following statement: The gross earnings from traffic were \$10,010.00 less than last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the prevalence of plague at Yantai during the early part of our financial year and to the fewer number of steamers using the Kowloon wharves since the war broke out. Both these causes were responsible for a very heavy falling off in our first class receipts while the absence of tourists and the cessation of a number of Europeans from Kowloon largely affected our returns from first class passengers. It has therefore been necessary to reduce the dividend from working profits.

The larger amount of interest earned during the year is due to the fact that we have been able to place several amounts on mortgage at more advantageous rates and permits of the increase in the bonus from this account.

The contract with Government in respect of railway passengers commenced on 1st March this year, and as you are doubtless aware the assumption of the obligations in connection with these passengers necessitated a large capital outlay. I am sorry to say however that the Government do not share our views in regard to the position in this connection, which stated shortly are that the temporary arrangement made by us with the Railway Authorities under which we have been working for some time, and whereunder the fares to railway passengers were very largely reduced, should continue no longer, and that the fares in question should be raised to the scale originally fixed between the Government and the company, inasmuch as the present fares are only altogether fail to produce an adequate return on the capital outlay, but result in actual loss to the company.

The view taken by the Government is that, with some slight exceptions, the present fares should not be raised. We have been in correspondence with the Government upon this subject for several months with very little beneficial result so far, but we still hope that notwithstanding their present attitude (which amounts to a practical denial of our claims) they may yet be induced to appreciate the very strong equitable case possessed by the company, which your directors have no doubt whatever is such as to entitle the company to have its wishes in the matter complied with.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Gubbay.

On the motion of Mr. Northcote, seconded by Mr. Capnell, Hon. Mr. Landale, the retiring director, was re-elected.

Mr. Warren proposed, Mr. Ho Cook seconded the re-appointment of Mr. F. Matland as auditor at a remuneration of \$200.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

bottles, and the stores of beer, wine, and spirits were prodigious. As a rule, people, these Germans, in mind and body.

FIVE TROOPS IN THE DESERT.

Describing the journey by train to Tabakkal—a train which includes several large water tanks—the writer says:—

"There is no water all the way up here—a distance of forty-five miles—so it all has to be brought up by rail and every individual rationed on 1½ gallon daily. The country one comes through is extraordinary. It is desert, and nothing but desert without vegetation except that in widely separated spots one comes across very sparse patches of a sort of dry bush and a little withered grass. There is practically no rainfall in this country, about 1 inch a year. The winter part of the journey was through pure sand dunes, which drift from place to place with the wind and in some places are several hundred feet high. The sand drifts into the shape of a crescent, the outer edge being a gradual slope and quite firm underfoot, the inner, concave side being steep and soft, so soft that men have been engulfed in it."

"Halfway up the country alters to a wide, flat plain of sand and stones, with great bare-looking mountains forty miles to the westward. Here there is a noted camp of 4,000 men under General Madgen. It is the centre of the plain, and of all the ghastly places I have ever been in it is the worst, far worse than the painted desert of Arizona, for there isn't a particle of vegetation to be seen for miles, nothing but rocks, stones and sand and blinding sun. Unfortunately for my purpose it has been fine, with no wind and very little dust. Unfortunately because the purpose of my visit is to experiment, and unless there is dust tomorrow my mission will have failed. In spite of the uncomfortable and trying conditions I must say the troops 'look tough.' It has been degrading having to wait here so long, but that was the fault of the rebellion, and now they expect to move to 'Ada,' which means 'out' of that and nothing more—'out' of the desert."

A SAND STORM.

"The doctor saw several cases of sunburn and over 200 on his return to Luderitz—'Angra, Pequena as it is to be called once more,' he mentions, and continues:—

"I have had only one experience of what the dust can be like, and that was on the way down from Tabakkal. I found it was

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—

Warning Depression northern part China Sea. Cyclone or typhoon S. E. of Naha. Moving N. E.

[A glance at the "China Mail" Typhoon Map is sufficient to fix the position of any typhoon.—Ed.]

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court this morning Commander Beckwith R.N. fined a boatman \$30 for unlawfully making fast to the s.s. Nansang while she was under way in the harbour, and six other boat people \$30 for similar offences, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. P. C. Willis, of the Water Police, was in charge of the cases.

Sergt. Sutton, Water Police, summoned five junk and sampan people for unlawfully leaving their yolos projecting from their craft while moored to a steamer in the harbour, and they were fined \$2 each. The practice is a dangerous one, and persons have been knocked off launches by these projecting yars.

nonsense to talk about veils or goggles keeping them out. Nothing can keep it out, it goes right through one's shirt, and they tell me that in a bad storm it goes bang through the tent—that is, to say, through the canvas.

The Imbue (hospital ship on which he returned) is a beautifully equipped ship, capable of taking about 400 sick, better fitted up than the old Simla and her colleagues in 1900. Yesterday we touched at Port Nolloth to take in more sick. An open roadstead, no harbour at all, and nothing to be seen but sand and iron-pierced houses. Not an attractive spot, and, of course only exists because of the big copper mines fifty miles inland at Okiep.

By the way, a great event happened when I was up at Swakopmund, the Swakop River, which usually runs underground, came down in flood—four feet deep. It has not shown water above the surface for fifteen years! One of our regiments was crossing its bed at the time, and got a fine bath, not to mention when your water allowance for all purposes is a gallon a day.

Furious at the destruction of a Zepplin in Belgium, the Germans arrested all the Belgians who were seen taking photographs of the debris.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

WANTED.—A European to take charge of a Branch. State qualifications and salary required. Apply to Secretary, DAIRY FARM CO., Ltd. Hongkong, May 27, 1915.

FOR SEATTLE.

THE Steamship "HUDSON MARU" will be despatched on or about 3rd June. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, May 27, 1915.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL." CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 20 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

\$15,000 STOLEN.

A very serious charge of theft, involving a sum of \$15,000, was mentioned before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's this morning. The complainant is a druggist of 119 Wing Lok Street and in his report to the Police states that a "stray" person entered his room, had opened the safe, extracting \$15,000 in bank notes.

One man, a partner in the firm, has been arrested on suspicion but the money has not been recovered.

Mr. Dixon, for the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Golding, for the defence, agreed to a remand on 11th Wednesday.

Paul was tried in the sum of \$10,000.

NOW IS THE TIME

For relief from your pain, nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Malthoid
Roofing

FOR PARTICULARS & PRICES

Apply to the Agents

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Machinery Dept.

GILMOUR
THOMPSON'SRoyal Blend
Whisky

"Fit for a Prince"



"I'll Toss Ye"

PRICE Per Case 1 doz Quarts Duty Paid...\$21.00

"SOLE AGENTS!"

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

TO	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	(MALTA) (Capt. C. D. SMITH, R.N.R.)	About 3rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, and Aden	(ORIENTAL) (Capt. A. L. VALENTINI)	Noon 5th June	See Special Notice.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, KANAGAWA, & YOKOHAMA	(Capt. H. G. EVANS, R.N.R.)	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, and Aden	(NAGAYA) (Capt. J. D. GARDNER, R.N.R.)	About 12th June	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. N. Co.'s Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
S.S. 'MEXICO MARU' (Capt. N. Kobayashi)	Monday, 31st May at 3 p.m.	
S.S. 'CHICAGO MARU' (Capt. K. Hori)	Friday, 11th June at 3 p.m.	

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. 'SAIGON MARU' (Capt. T. Yamaguchi) Saturday, 29th May at 7 a.m.

For TAMING and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIJIN MARU' (Capt. K. Morikami) Sunday, 20th May, at Noon.

S.S. 'RAIO MARU' (Capt. Y. Yamamoto)

For ANPING and TAKU via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSHU MARU' (Capt. A. Kobayashi) Wednesday, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leave

'HEIJO MARU' (Imai) Friday, 28th May at 10 a.m.

'DAIGI MARU' (S. Tokunaga)

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Suez Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	14th May	22nd May, at 10 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	24th May	22nd June, at 10 a.m.
EMPIRE		17th July, at 10 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo or through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

AND 'AFRICAN LINE' Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Oattha with	on or about
NAM SANG	3rd June	A Natal Line Steamer	End of June
WINNER	5th June		

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL

S.S. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE about 2nd June

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

S.S. SAINT RONALD about early in July

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about	STEAMERS
9th June	S.S. HORUO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan
15th June	S.S. BANRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
15th June	S.S. RIONO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan
3rd July	

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 292.

Passenger Season for 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 tons	Thursday, 3rd June
HIRANO MARU	18,000 tons	Thursday, 17th June
KATORI MARU	20,000 tons	Thursday, 1st July
KAMO MARU	16,000 tons	Thursday, 15th July
KASHIMA MARU	20,000 tons	Thursday, 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
ARI MARU	12,500 tons	Tuesday, 15th June
TAMBA MARU	12,500 tons	Tuesday, 29th June
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 tons	Thursday, 8th July

KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 292.

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Passenger Season for 1915

FOR EUROPE.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

'THE SUNSHINE BELT'—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. SIBERIA Sailing TUESDAY, 1st June, 1 p.m.

S.S. CHINA TUESDAY, 15th June, Noon.

S.S. MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 22nd June, 1 p.m.

S.S. MONGOLIA TUESDAY, 20th July, 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous chef. Large state-rooms, equipped with electric fans, and rushing water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—all water swimming tank, public cinema, deck games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

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HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG SINGAPORE May 29, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI SINGAPORE May 30, Daylight

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO CANTON June 1, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LUCHOW June 1, at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN HUICHOW June 3, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA YUENSANG SATURDAY, May 29, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW WINGSANG SUNDAY, May 30, Daylight

HONGKONG & HAIPHONG TASSANG SUNDAY, May 30, Daylight

SHANGHAI KWONGSANG TUESDAY, June 1, Daylight

SANDAKAN MAUSANG THURSDAY, June 3, at Noon

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA YAMSANG THURSDAY, June 3, at 3 p.m.

MANILA LOONGSANG SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 p.m.

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